

FIG. 1

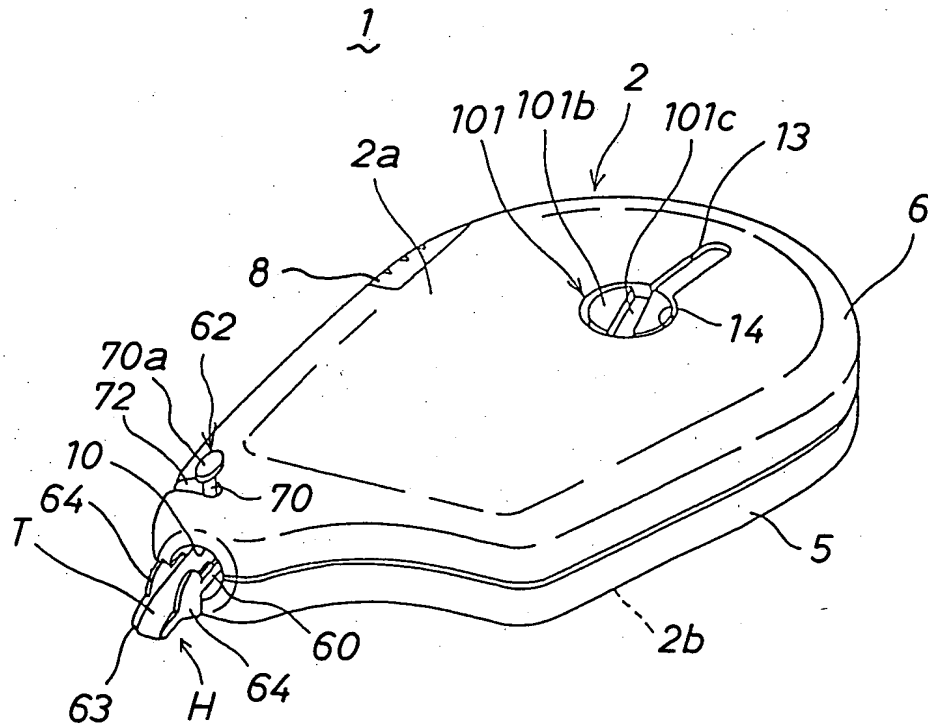


FIG. 2

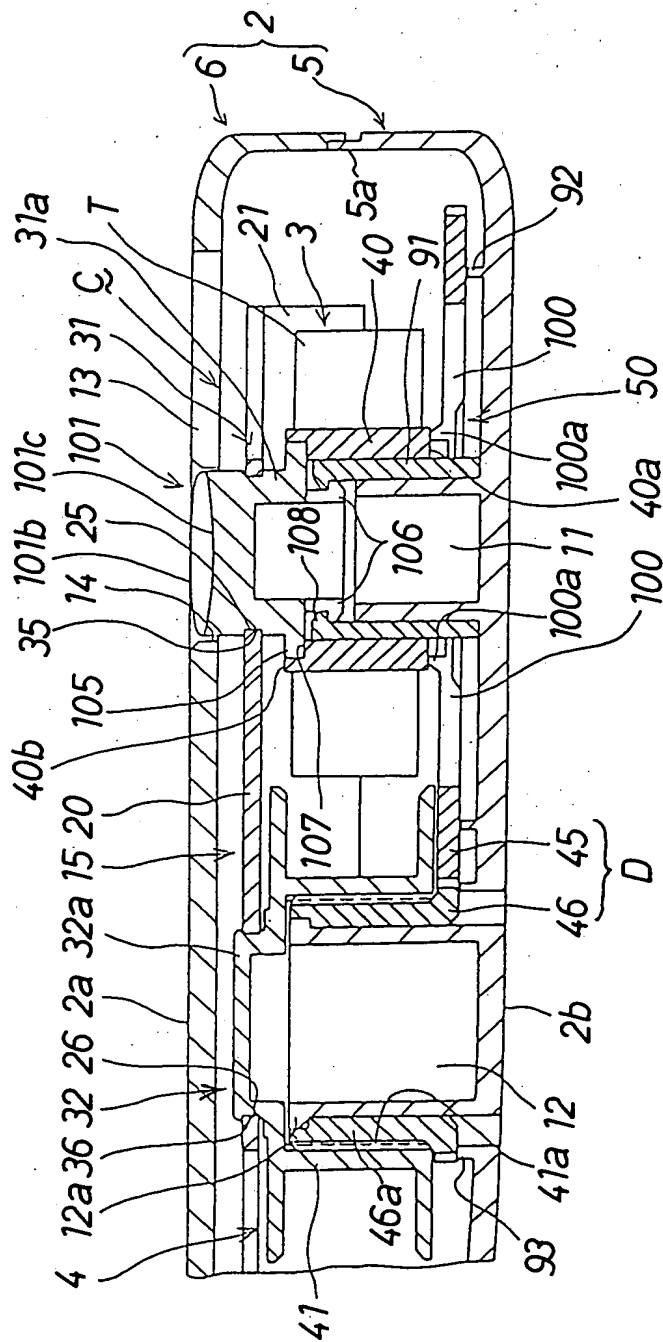


FIG. 3

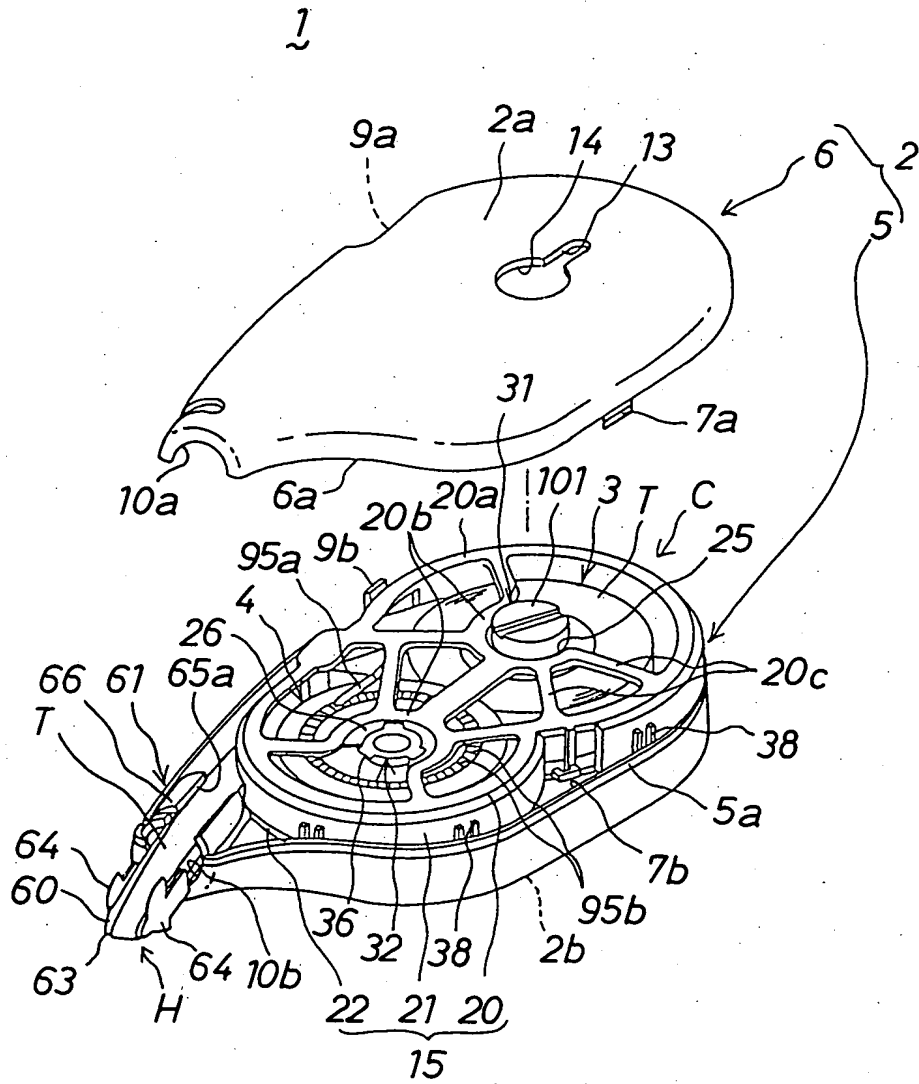


FIG. 4

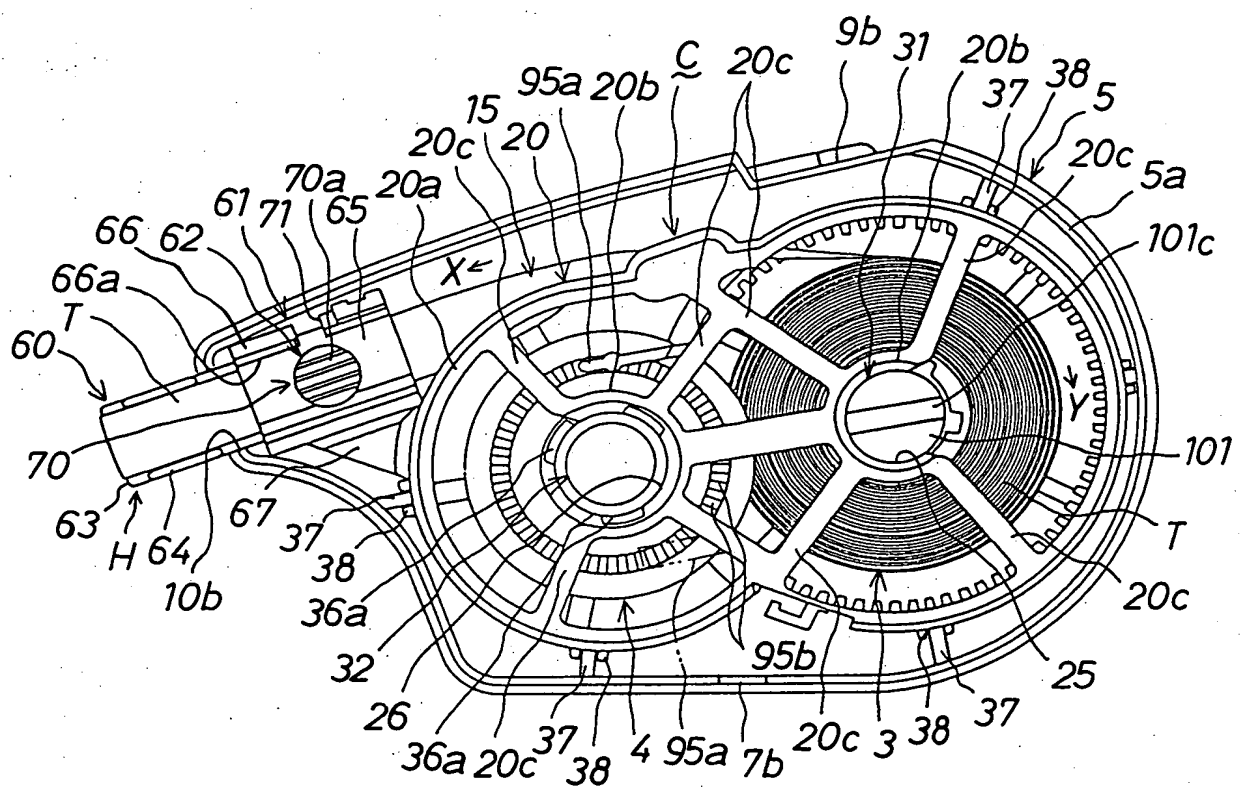


FIG. 5

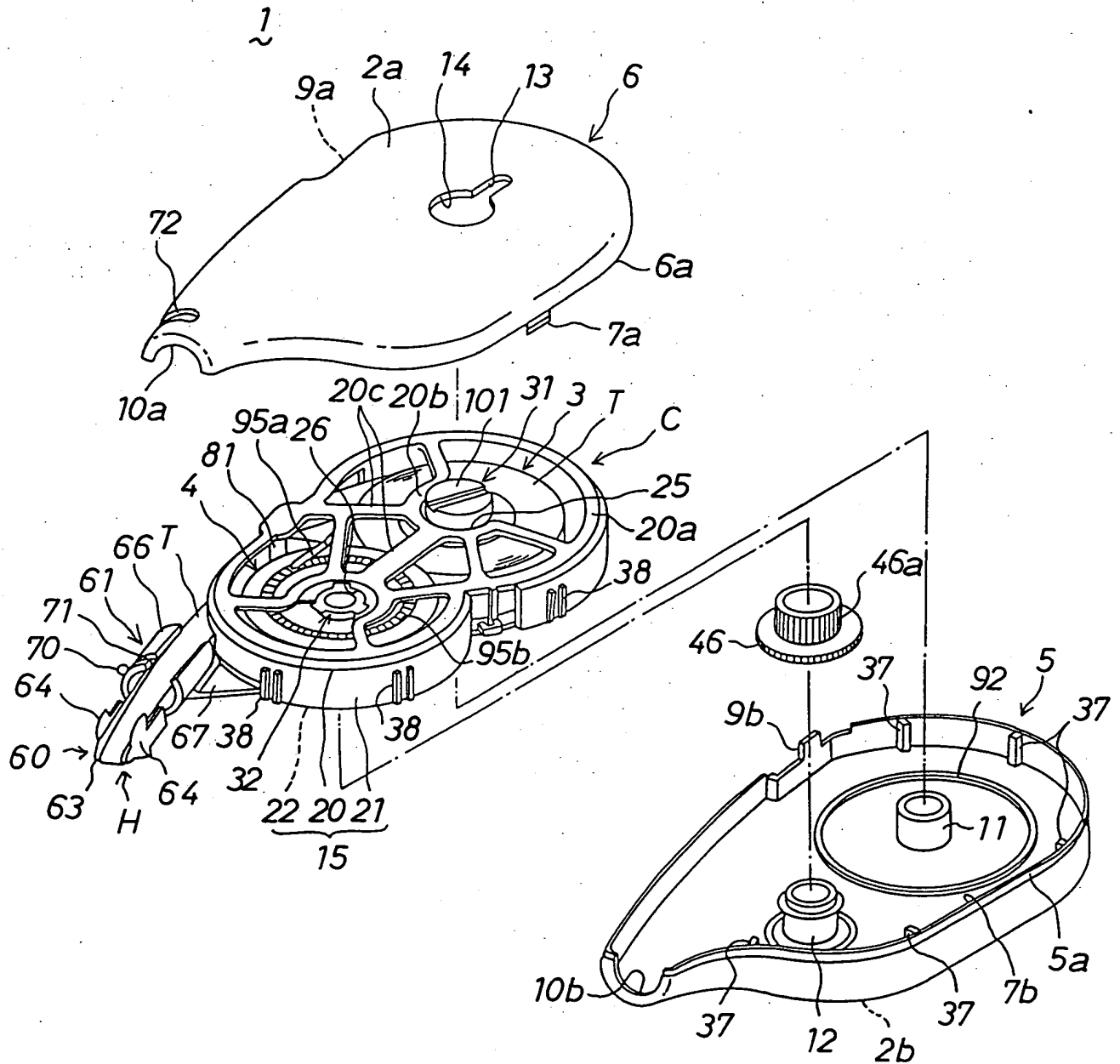
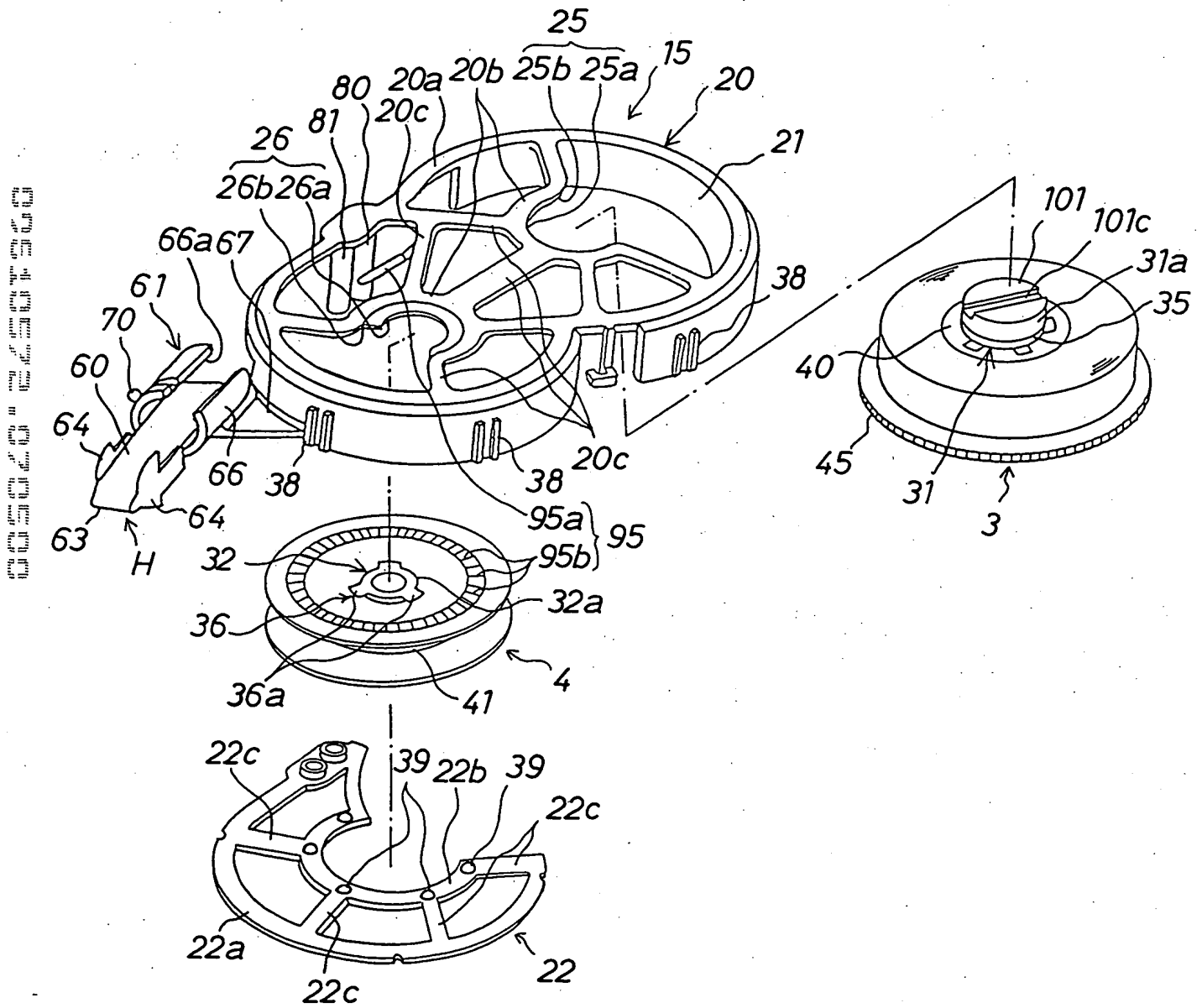


FIG. 6

C



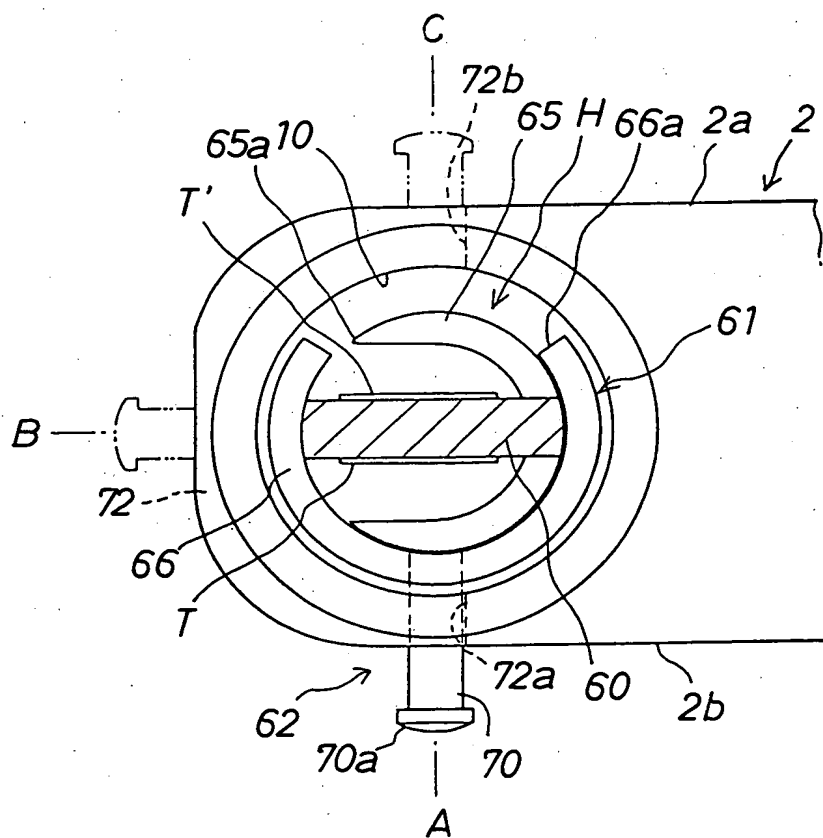


FIG. 8 (a)

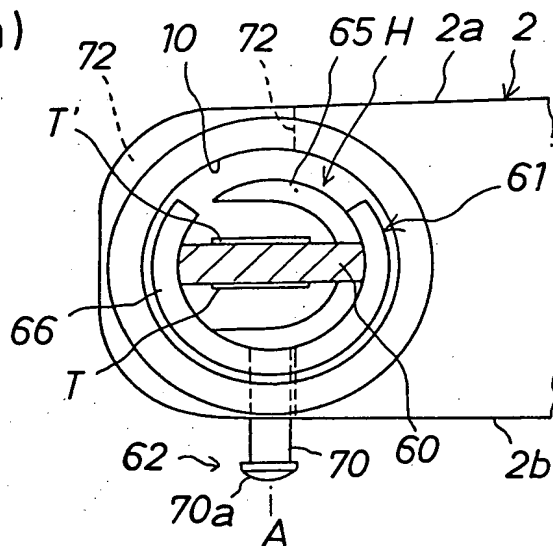


FIG. 8 (b)

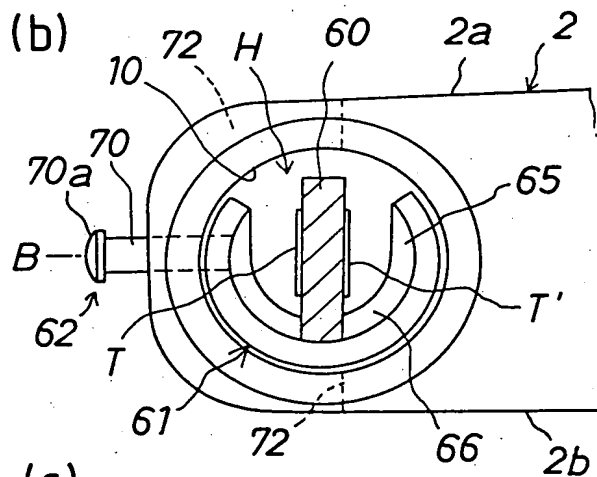


FIG. 8 (c)

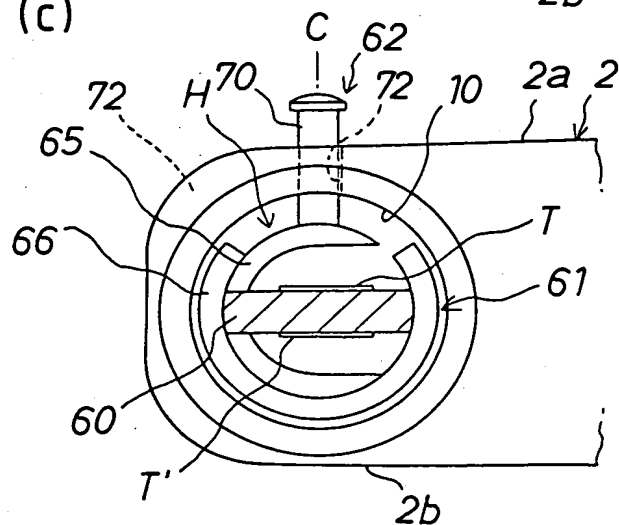




FIG. 9

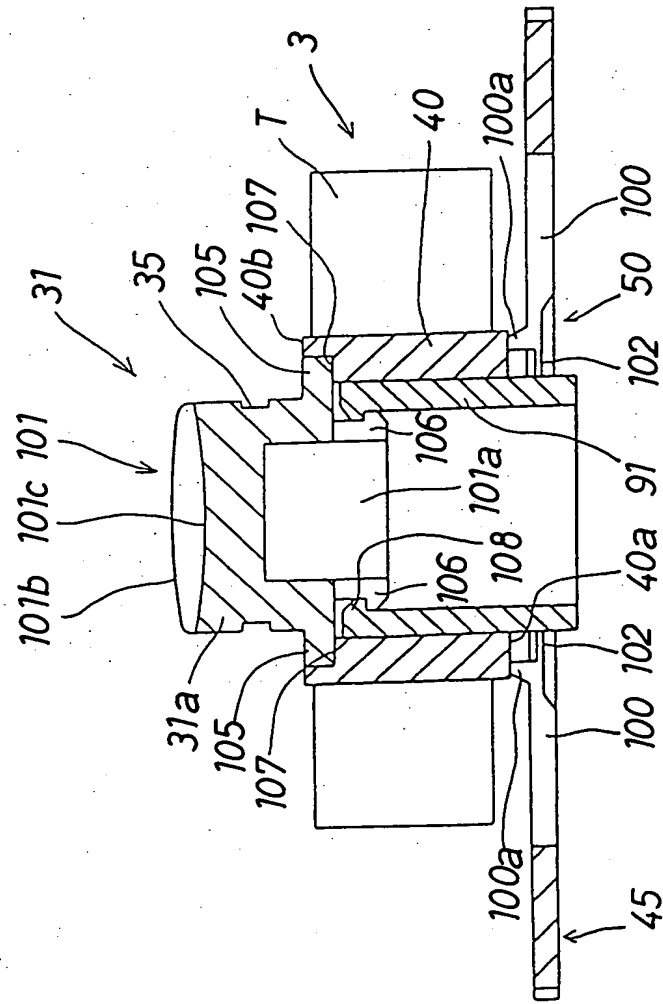


FIG. 10

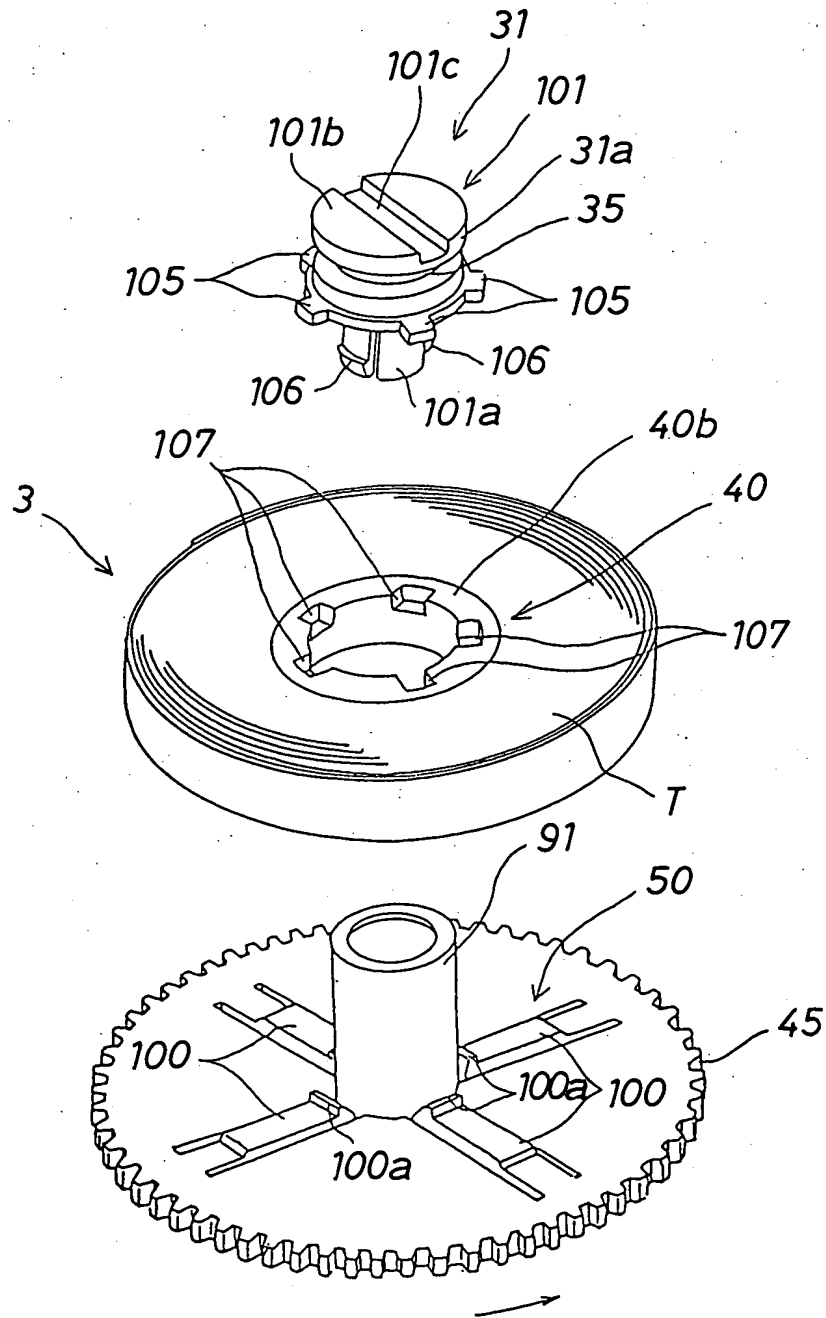


FIG.11(a)

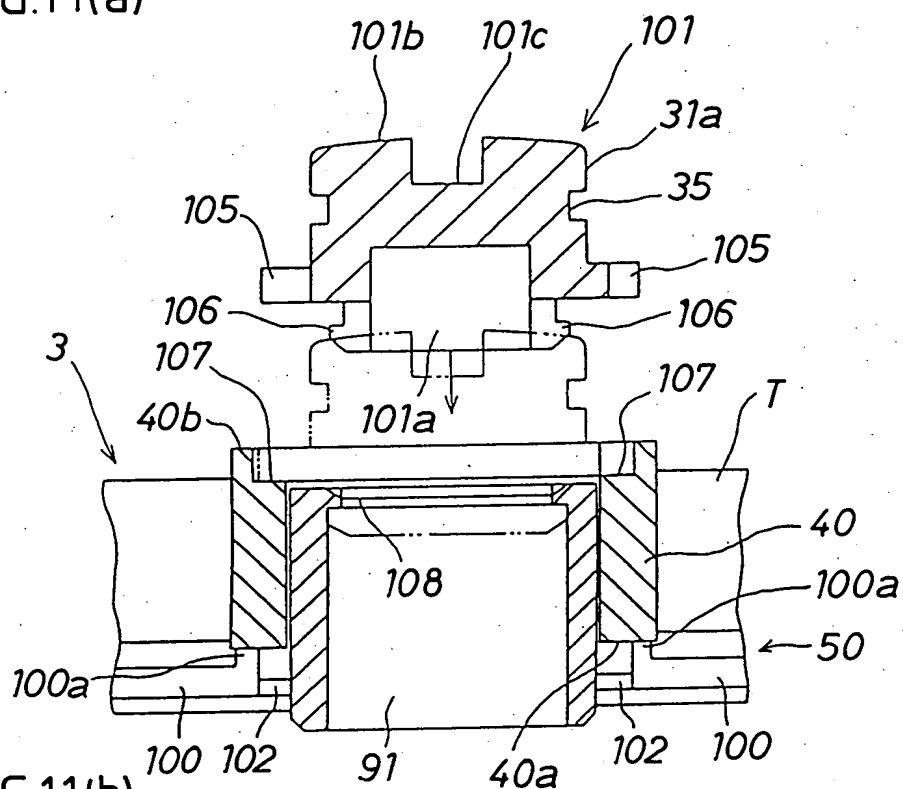


FIG.11(b)

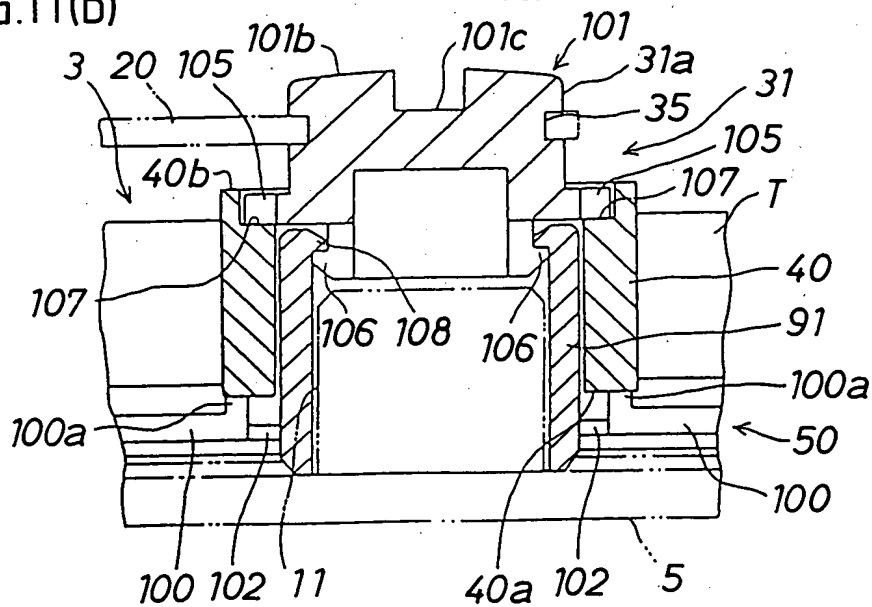


FIG.12 (a)

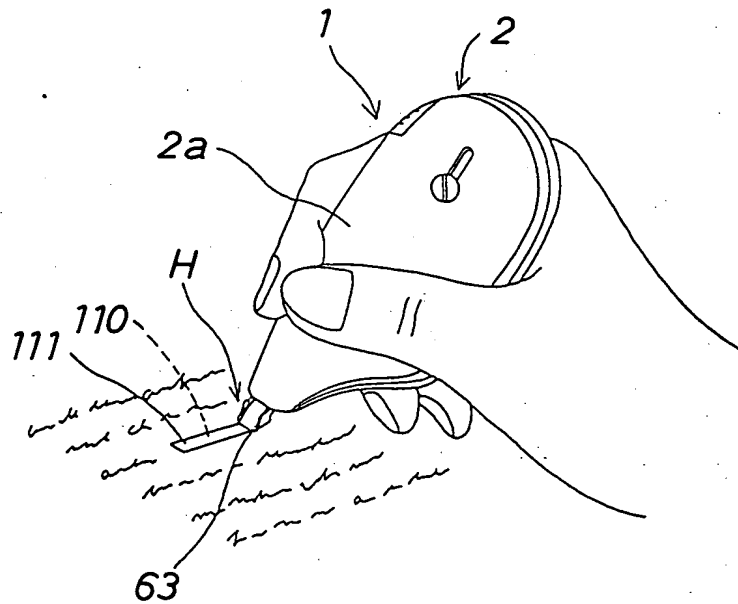


FIG.12 (b)

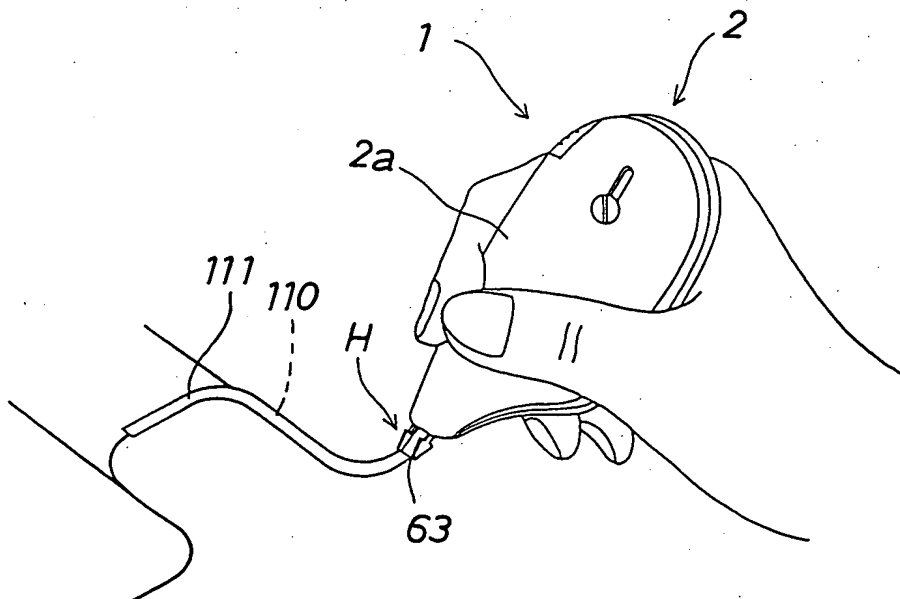


FIG.13

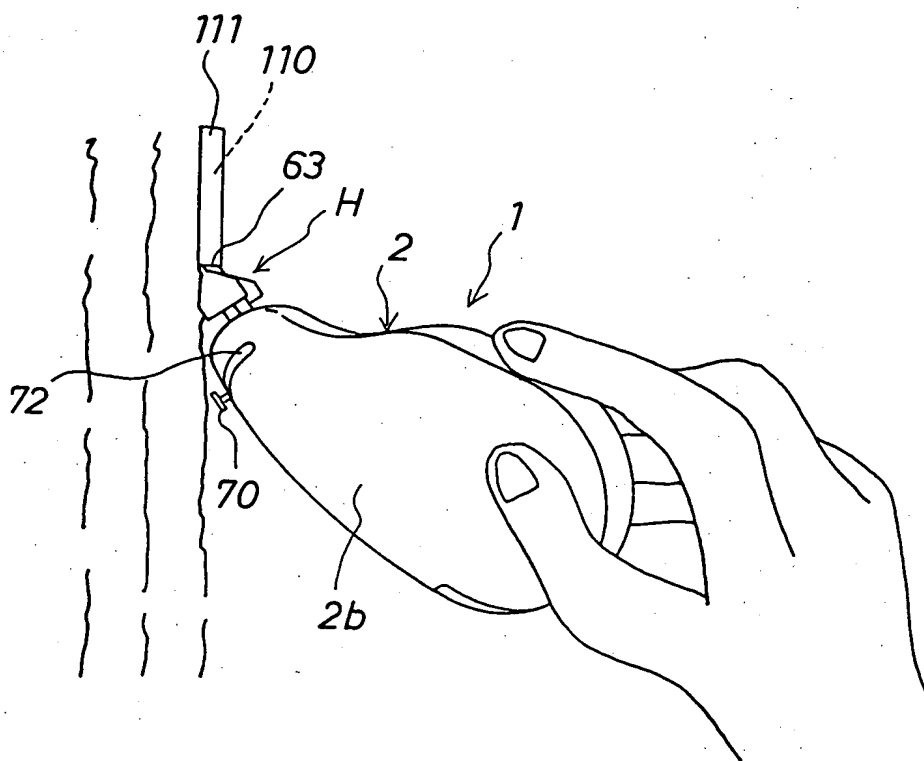


FIG.14(a)

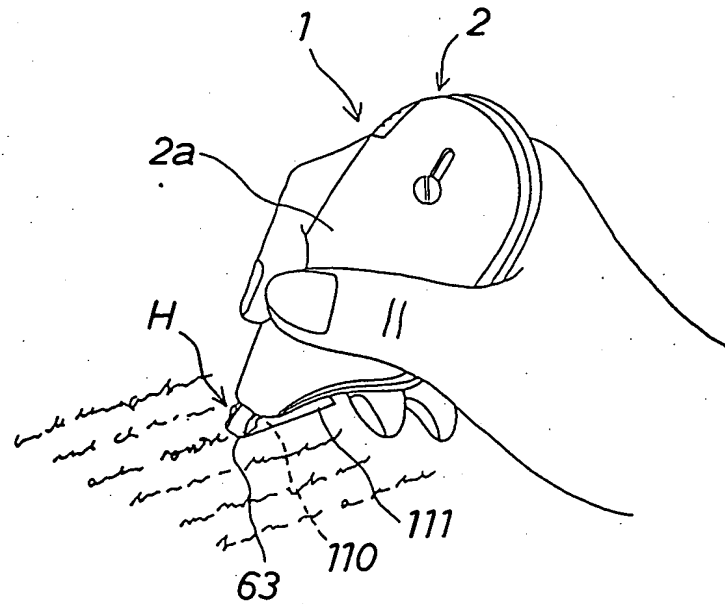


FIG.14(b)

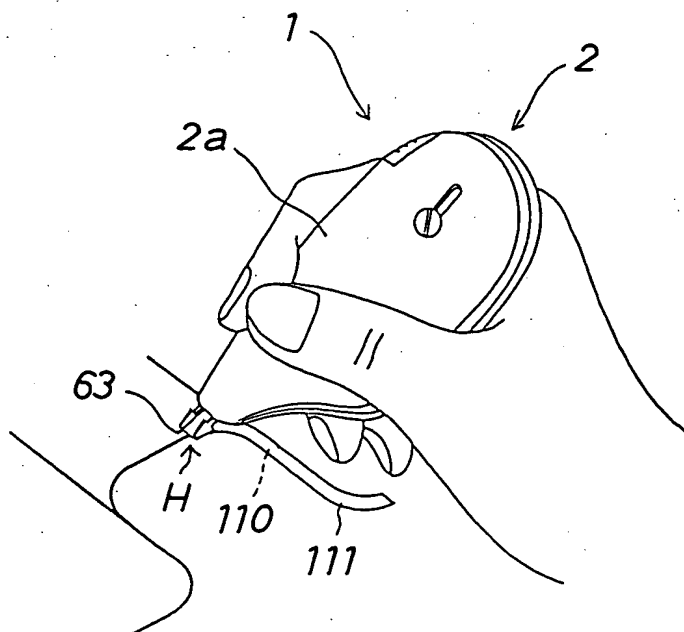


FIG.15(a)

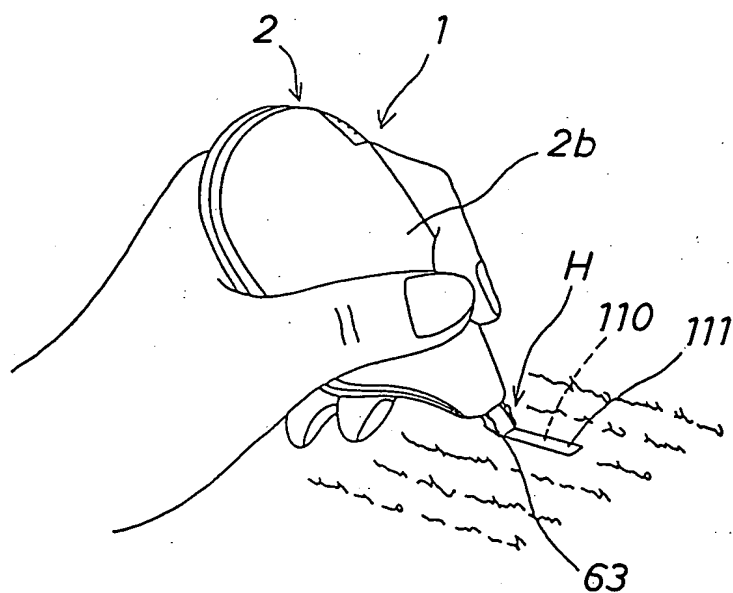


FIG.15(b)

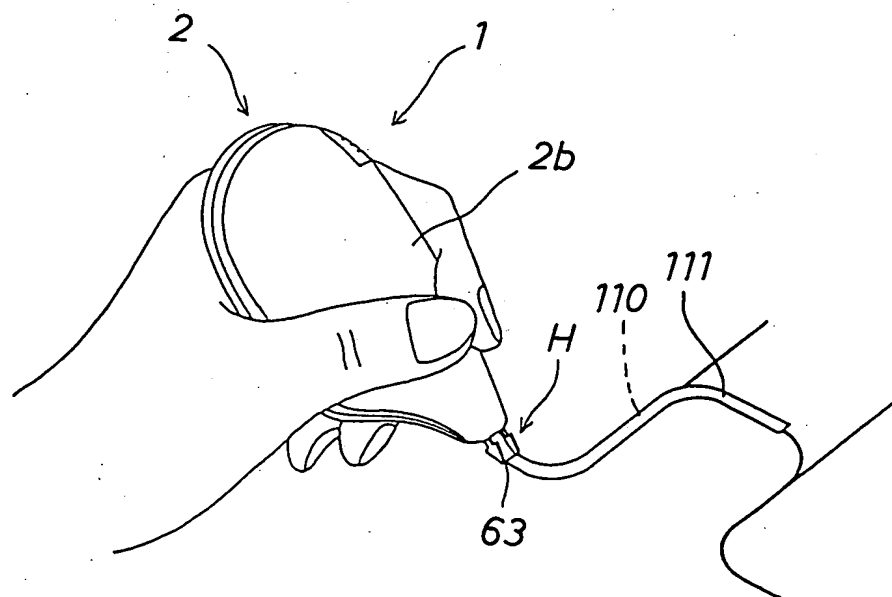


FIG.16(a)

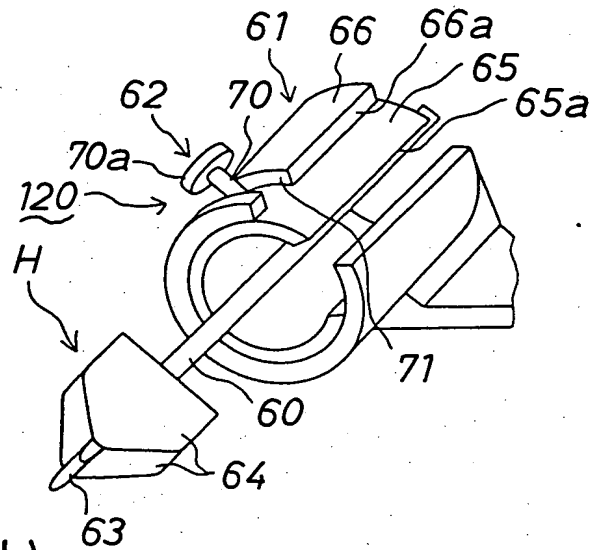


FIG.16(b)

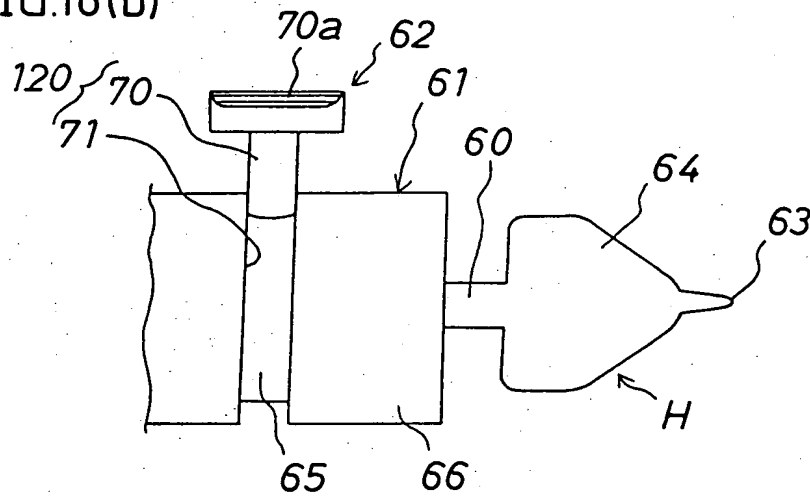
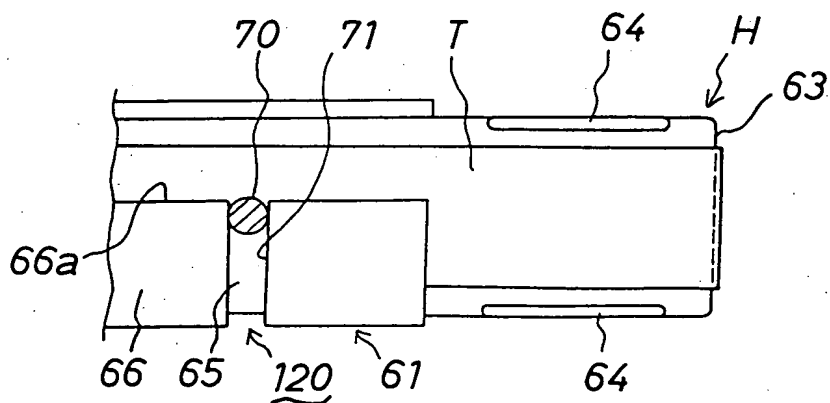
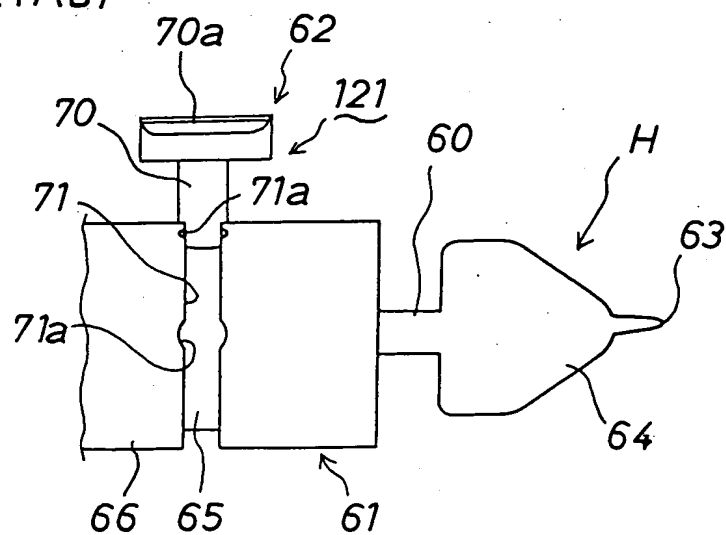


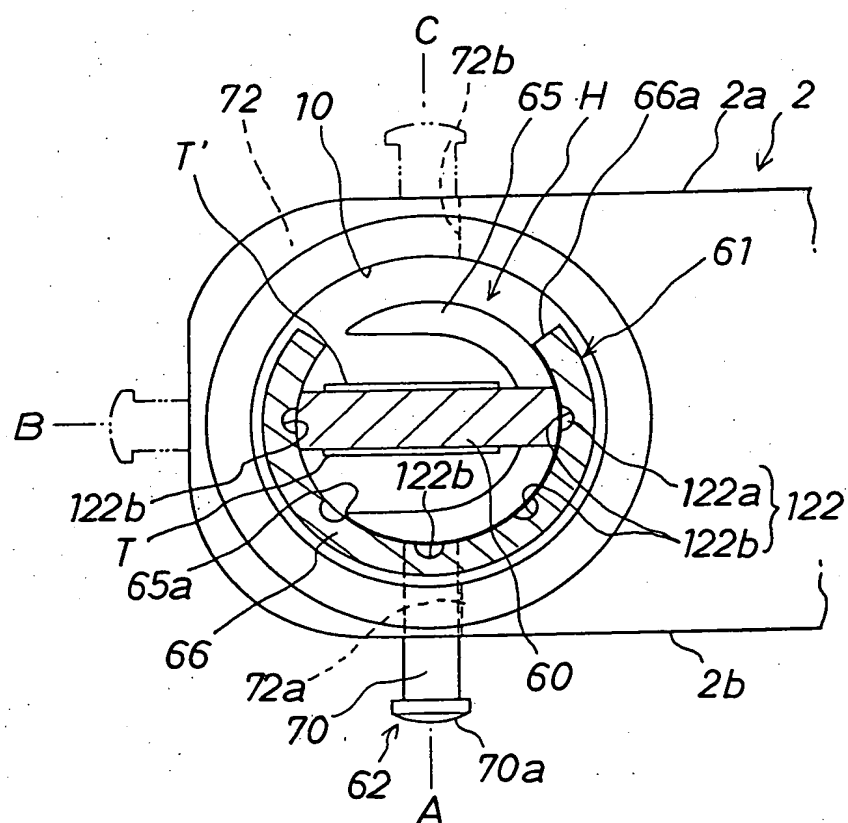
FIG.16(c)



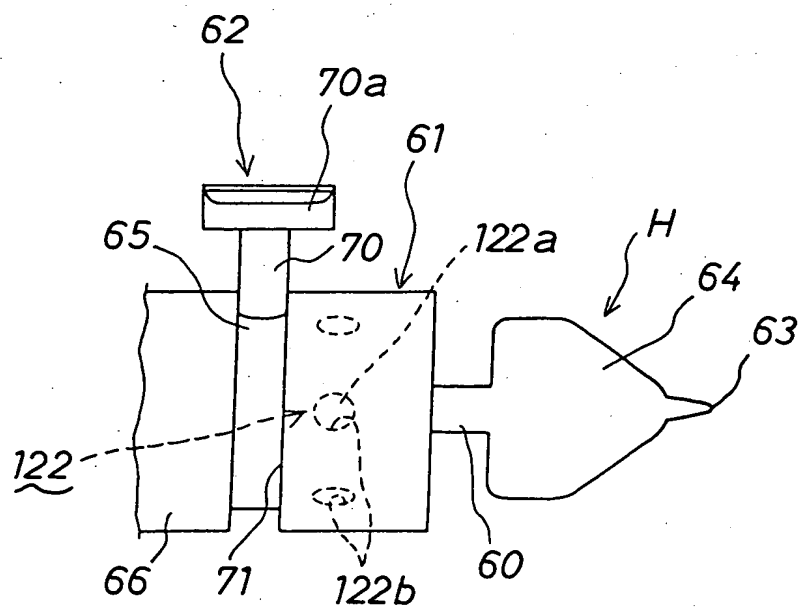
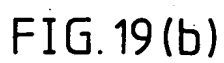




The first of these is the fact that the
  $\mathcal{H}^1$  norm is not a norm on the space of
 functions of bounded variation. This is
 because the  $\mathcal{H}^1$  norm is not
 additive. For example, if  $f$  and  $g$  are
 functions of bounded variation, then
  $\mathcal{H}^1(f+g) \leq \mathcal{H}^1(f) + \mathcal{H}^1(g)$ ,
 but the reverse inequality does not hold
 in general. This is because the
  $\mathcal{H}^1$  norm is not a norm on the space
 of functions of bounded variation.



$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{L} \sin \theta$



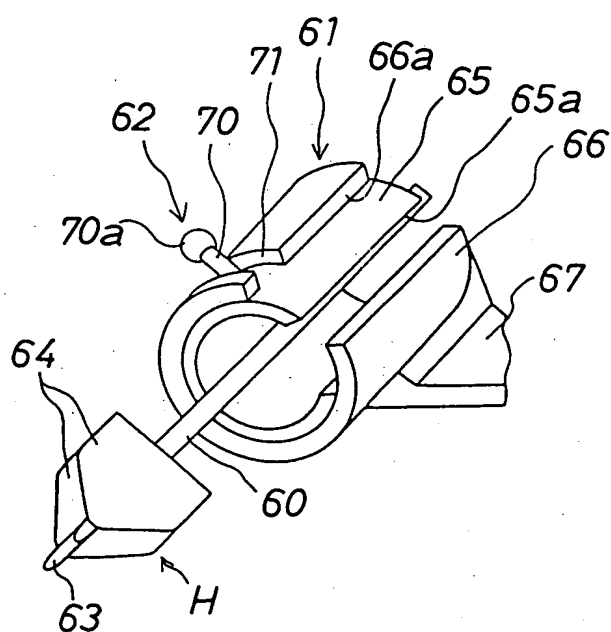
[illegible]

FIG. 21 (a)

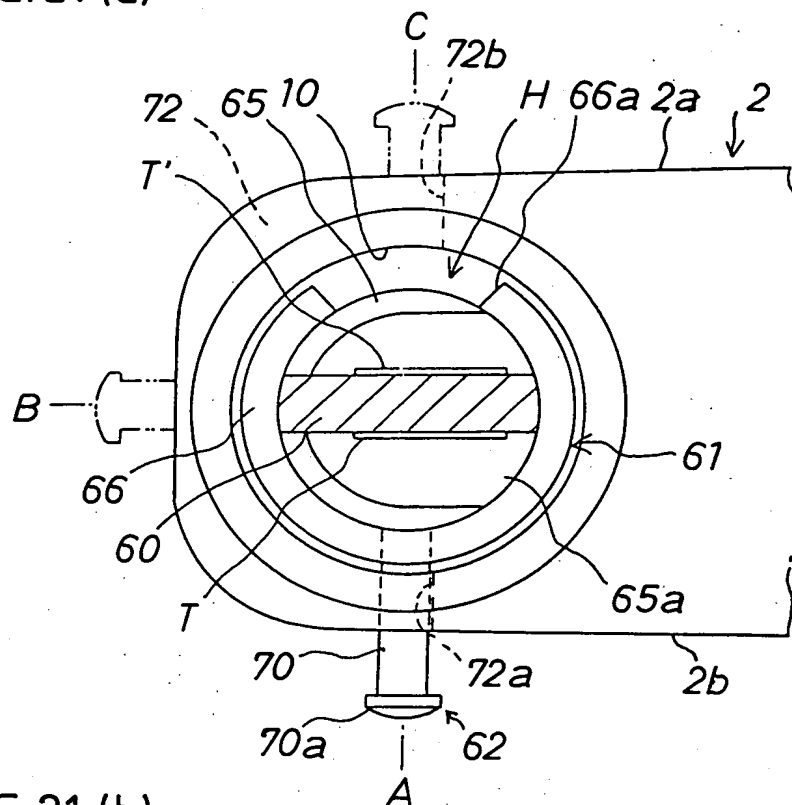


FIG. 21 (b)

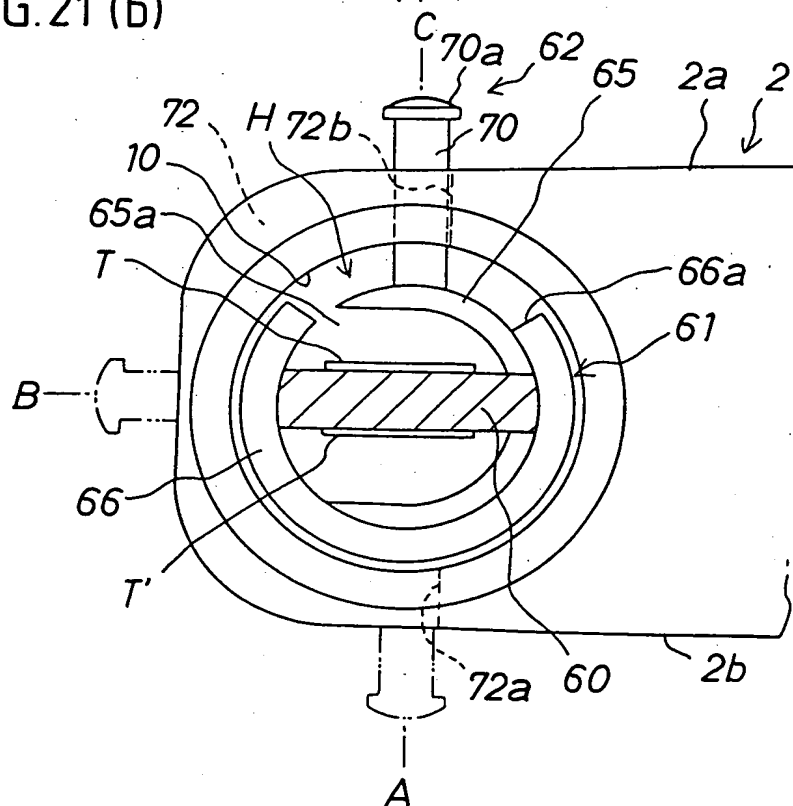


FIG. 22

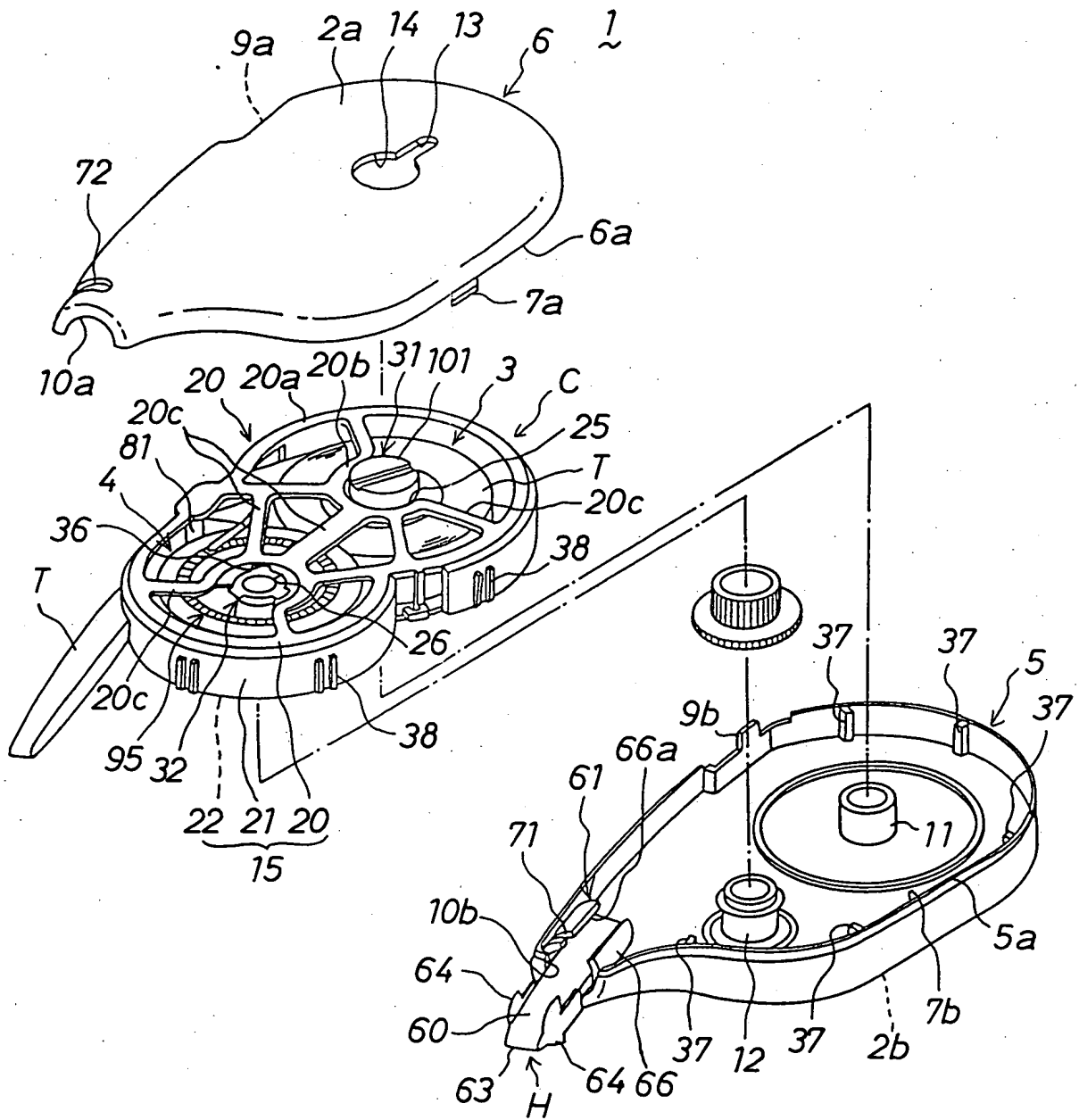


FIG. 23

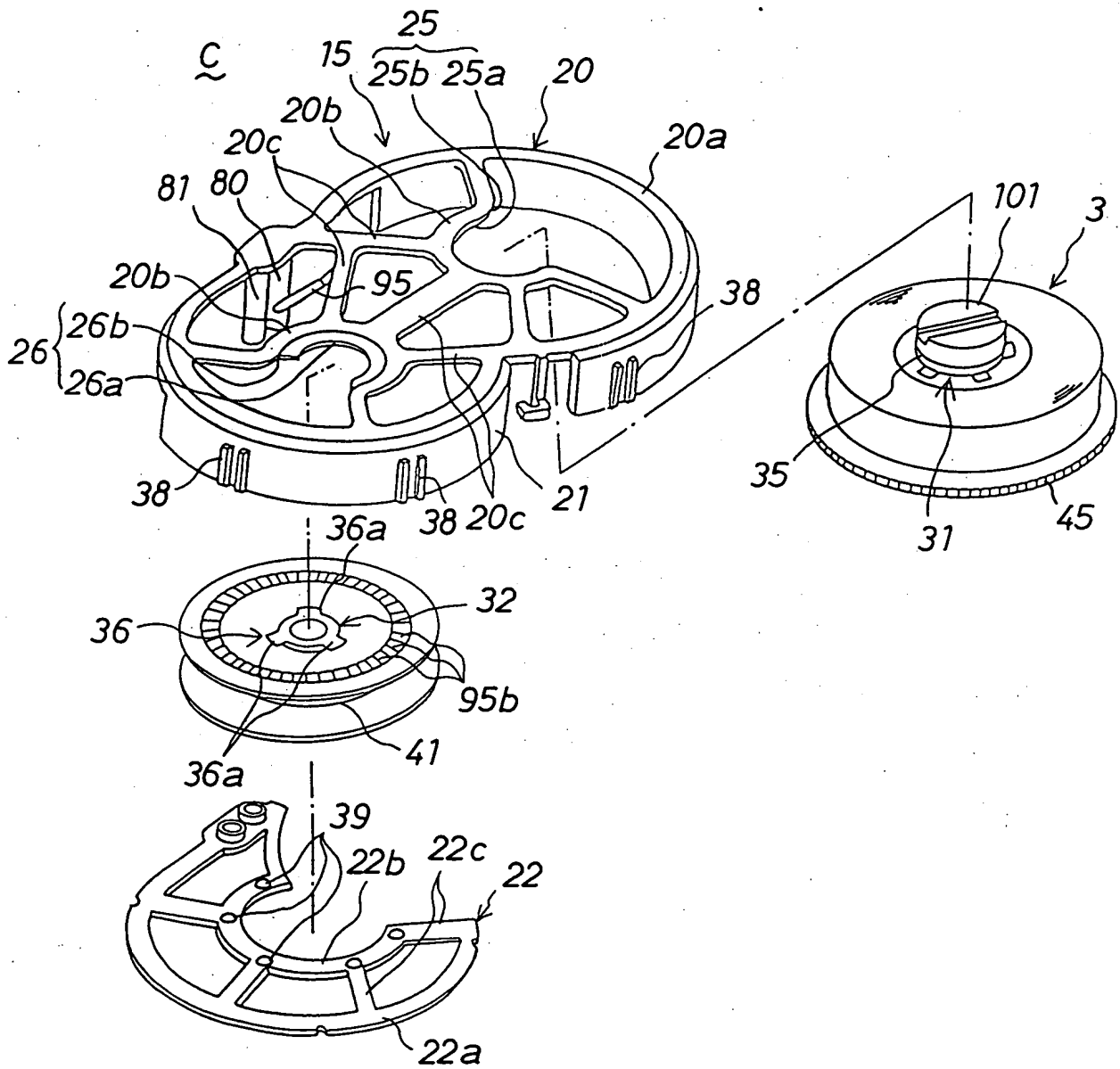


FIG. 24 (a)

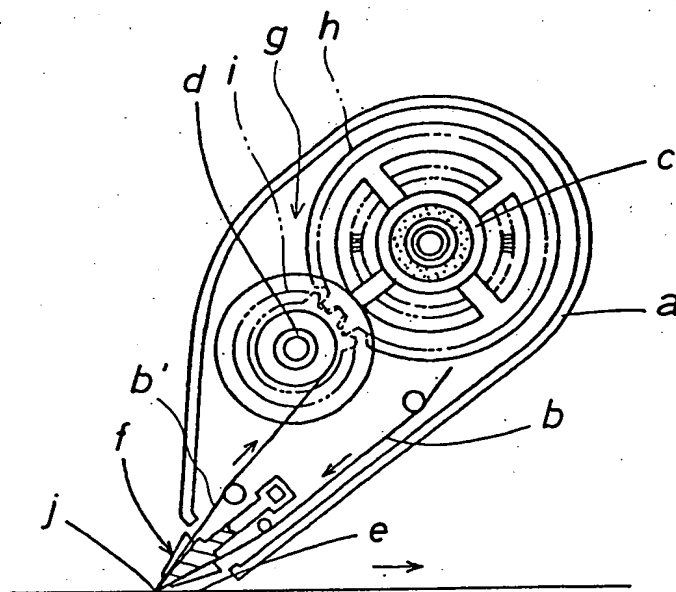


FIG. 24 (b)

